### THE NEW CHICAGO.

ANXIETY AND HOPE AMONG THE PEOPLE. THE MENTAL STRAIN RESULTING FROM THE FIRE THE CHICAGO OF THE FUTURE-EXPECTA-TIONS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, Oct. 13 .- It is impossible to convey to persons at a distance a true picture of the condition of affaire here. Words may photograph the skeleton edifices and the smoking ruins, the wourd desciption and the mighty destruction, but they cannot afford any adequate appreciation of the suffering, anxiety, exhaustion, and tumultuous and conflicting emotions of the afflicted people. One must be on the ground and part of the hourly seenes fully to comprehend the complex situation. The feeling of security has no existence among us, notwithstanding the fact that the configration has spent its consuming force throughout the broad area it swept, and that ab resumption of its devastating course can be reasonably feared from that quarter. It is the specter of impendiarism that banishes all ideas of safety, and ever since the fatal Sunday night of our Black October, a steady wind, often amounting to a gale, has been wing from the south-west. All this while-in the face of the menaces of perti-the water-works have con disabled, and honce compulsortly helpless and idle. With Lake Michigan rolling on the least, and with Chicago River trisecting the city, water has become a commodity, and is used with sparing economy even for the purposes of cooking and ablution. In every household laundry operations have been restricted to absolute necessities. For several days the mains have been flushed with water pumped from the lake and the river by fire ongines; but these have accomplished merely a little toward a legitimate or efficient supply. This universal lack of water gives activity to the dread of incendiary fires; for the hope of extinguishing them, once under headway, is exceedingly slight. Hence, trifling alarms create intense excitements. For example, a pedestrian to-day, in passing a house, detocted the smell of smoke, and stopped to explore the cause. It turned out to be nothing more than whiffs from the chimney precipitated into the streets by flaws of the before this simple solution could be reached, more than 100 eager and exclamatory persons had congregated on the spot. Every unusual circumstance in a neighborhood, however really insignificant it would have been at other times, such as the rattling by of a hose carriage, or the gathering of a little knot of people on a corner, is sure to bring a crowd out of their houses to inquire into the meaning of the phenomenon. When, this afternoon, as fire broke out in a stable toward suburbs of the West Division, thousands of excited men, women, and children were on the sidewalks, in front of their dwellings, miles from the scene, full of apprehension and eagerly questioning all comers from that direction about the facts of the case. The experiences of Sunday night, when the confiagration, starting in a trumpery frame stable attached to an equally trumpery residence, swept over so large an area within six hours, have left upon the minds of our citizens a vivid impression, of perils to come of apparently contemptible causes. Hence every eye and ear and brain is painfully on the alert, and even trivial occurrences are watched with solicitude as the possible indications of weighty matters. Perhaps no better idea of the general feeling of uneasiness can be given than by the statement that it is the exception, rather than the rule, to find a household without trunks strapped and on the first floor, easy of access for instantaneous exit, and other preparations for a speedy removal. A fire in any part of the unburned district which should involve half a dosen or more structures would be likely to result in consternation miles distant, and possibly in an immediate and wide-spread stampede. People now take counsel of their fears much more than of their sober second thoughts. Soon after nightfall this evening, the fire alarm sounded.

indicating danger at the corner of Madison and Canal-This is in the very midst of the new business portion of the city, where firms from the burned district have made another commencement, and opened the scanty remnants of their stocks for sale. At once there was an exhibition of intense excitement. People swarmed into the streets in all directions, far and near. Vehicles of all kinds rattled down the thoroughfares leading to the scene of peril, to be in readiness to save from the threatened devastation a remnant of the remnants. Individuals were dispatched from neighborhoods to learn the extent of the dauger and the probabilities, as a basis for further action. Fortunately the flames were soon extinguished, and the excited multitude once more retired within doors with a sigh of ineffable relief.

The present greatest need of the people of Chicago is sicep and rest. A large part of the population, and gen-erally the female portion, are thoroughly worn down with nervous excitement and unintermitted apprehension, from which there appears even new no prospect of relief. Nearly the whole city was awake all Sunday night, and most of Monday night, with very inadequate aloep ever since. At least 100,000 men, women and children were thrown out of house and home by the conflagration, and a very considerable proportion of these have found temporary shelter in the dwellings of friends, relatives, acquaintances, and even of strangers. Doors have been opened wide with unstinted hospitality everywhere to the destitute and the afflicted. These acts of charity or fellow-feeling have proved factors of disturbance as well as of repose. The recital of hair-breadth escapes, added to the preparations to give comfort and rest to the fire-scathed sufferers, and had the effect to intensify feelings already highly wrought, so that the most exhausting eriotions that can find lodgment in buman brains have been constantly fed with new incentives. So long-continued a drain upon the wital resources is one of the most lamentable features of the situation. Only partial alleviation of this brooding dread and tendency to nervous excitement can be ex-pected until the water-works shall be again in operation. No greater sense of relief could come to any household than to find a stream pouring forth on turning the cock of the kitchen sink. That would be an assurance that the danger of a widespread confiagration had passed away, and that the watchfulness of the people and the exertions of the firemen would be able to frustrate the l'abolism even of incendiaries. All eyes, then, are day to day, there have been announcements that the supply would be turned on within the next 24 hours; but, as these declarations have failed in anxiety has deepened, and the of the helplessness of the community to protect itself from arson or even accidental fire has become more complete and depressing. All know that every exertion that mortal power can put forth will be made; yet that cannot assunge present apprehension or obliterate the knowledge of our prostrate inefficiency. Although soldiers are on guard throughout the city, and although the police force, formerly on duty on the North side and in part of the South Division, has been with-drawn for the protection of the unburnt districts, still the feeling of insecurity is so prevalent that numerous neighborhoods have organized local citizen patrols, on their own responsibility, and keep ward and watch the night long over one another's property. Suspicious persons are arrested by these home guards and turned over to the authorities to give an account of themselves. But thus overwhelmned, our people are not in despair

There is a cheerful side to the picture. The ruin is not beyond repair. Our business men are full of hope, and thoroughly imbued with the sentiment of St. Paul's exhortation to the Philippiane, "Forget those things which are behind, and reaching forth to those things that are before." If lately there was a Chicago, which has ascended partly to the skies in flames and smoke, and crumbled partly to the earth in ashes and ruins, there is an abiding faith in that other Chicago which belongs to the future—a Chicago more cyclopean in its massiveness, more mathetic in its architecture, more secure in its durability, mere sagacious in its providings, more comprehensive in its commerce, more utilitarian in its progress All materials for this grander realization remain in prodigal abundance. What was consumed by the confiagration was merely part of the accumulations of industry. The site for a city continues. Our geographical position as a nter possesses all the inherent advantages tower had. Our lines of water communication are uned. Our railroad thoroughfares are unimpaired. Our harbor still opens wide its embracing arms. Our fleet of incoming and outgoing vessels exists in undimineshed number and efficiency. The immense trade that made this mart the entrepôt and emporium of the North-West is as vast, as necessitous, as urgent, as ever it was. More than all, the sagacious brains, the indomitable wills, the far-reaching enterprise, the stout arms, and still stouter hearts that made of Chicago a wonder of material development and business power, are here today in all their native vigor. Such are the views of the situation adopted by the cooler heads among our population. They believe sincerely that opportunity is written in living characters all over the burnt district, and that enterprise will not be slow to seise and appropriate its advantages. It is admitted that thousands of names that world have been in next year's directory will pot now appear many names that formed part of Chicago's business galaxy-but other names, quite as valuable, quite as ent, quite as substantial, will occupy their vacated classs; that much capital which made Chicago powerful and great may have gone to sales in the furnace of Sunday night, but that other capital, quite as copious, quite ready, quite as effective, will flow in from other parts

of the country to take the place of what has ceased to exist. It is confidently believed that hundreds of Eastern men who have large investments in real estate in

exist. It is confidently believed that hundreds of Eastern men who have large investments in real estate in Chicago, will not blindly and foolishly permit depreciation to destroy what the fire bas left, but that they rather will come to the aid of recuperation, and add new nerve and force to the strength now being exerted with so much direct efficiency. Those, and many like circumstatices, seem to conspire to substitute safety for peril, statices, seem to conspire to substitute safety for peril, statices, seem to conspire to substitute safety for peril, statices, seem to conspire to substitute safety for peril, statices, seem to conspire to substitute safety for peril, so bring organization out of disorganization, to extore prosperity from disaster.

Some persons, still more sanguine, regard the skies of Chicago's future as agiow with the brightest promises. They go so far as to predict that, on the Fourth of July, 1876, when the American people shall signalize the centennial celebration of Independence Day, the sojourner in Chicago, who shall sally forth from his comfortable quarters in the meet magnificent and most celebrated hotel structure in the interior of our continent, to search lost a structure in the interior of our continent, to search lost a structure in the interior of our continent, to search lost structures for the pre-ent configaration, will have only his labor for his pains-that his eyes will view long excelete of stately bulishings, busy with the humor commences, of loud with the whirl of machinery, flanked by parements and streets awarming with pedestrians and vehicles; that happy and comfortable holions will dot the now bleak and thre blasted North Division; that thrift and contentument, each sufficiency, development, and subject the should be intentional; and that the sorrow, the gloom and the depression which mark the black of our history, will hav

from several sites, and brick buildings are already rising above the old foundations. No conviction seema: to be strenger than that it is the part of wisdom to reoccupy the business portion of the South Division at the earliest practicable moment, for there is the legitimate home of our commerce. Various photograph artists were among the roins to-day taking views of important landmarks or picturesque surroundings, before they shall disappear before the march of reconstruction.

One noteworthy feature of our crists is the fact that there has been very little spirit of extortion among our business classes. For two days it appeared as if every former source of supply had been cut off, excepting only the scanty stocks on hand smong retail dealers, and that these could not be replenished in time to meet the general demand. Few persons, however, advanced their pices under this strong temptation. From first to last, nearly every necessary of life has been purchasable in needed quantities at customary quotations. needed quantities at customary quotation

### ENERGY IN CHICAGO.

The following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in New-York from his brother in Chicago is only one among the many manifestations of the spirit

that still lives in the burned city:

But we are a band of brothers still. Such a calamity in twelve hours is without precedent; so, also, are our fidelity, energy, and unselinal efforts to relieve each other without precedent. Though hard down in misfortune, and the inckless yietims of even greater trials than we yet realize, yet "we pull together;" and even while still covered with nonght but the ashes of our life-long labors, we make bold to claim the right of another effort. New-York must and will, as also other moneyed centers, "stake" us again. We must have ten millions immediately, and that duplicate every six months for three years. What say you?

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONTRIBUTIONS. A. A. Low, Treasurer, reports the following dditional subscriptions from 3 p. m. Oct. 18 to 3 p. m

itional subscriptions	110m 3 p. m. Oct. 15 to 3 p.
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Walsh, Coulter & Wilson.
Schweitzer Mfg. Co.
Charles Peace, jr.
Asline Ward.
Barton, Alexander & Wilson.
J. & Riley Carr. 100 Grand total by the Cham 100 ber of Commerce..... The Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee decided The Chamber of Commerce Rener Committee declared yesterday to send www.momen.applicants for aid to their homes in England, and several laborers and mechanics back to Chicago. One of the members was authorized to make arrangements with the different steamship and railroad companies for the transportation of all applicants for relief who might desire to go to Europe, Chicago, Chic ago, or elsewhere.
THE TRIBUNE has received and handed over to A. A.
Low, Treasurer, the following additional sums for Chi-

Teta! Previously reported....

Security Life has Co...... 1,000 Enversal Life has Co...... 1,000 Five thousand pounds have been forwarded to Mayor Mason as part of the Glasgow contribution. The contributions from Middletown, N. Y., with a population of 7,000, amount to \$2,800.

Philip Phillips has contributed \$1,000.

J. A. Shearman of No. 183 Madison at., Brooklyn, offers to entertain, free of charge, for a week, one or two Chicago merchants who have not money to pay have like. THE CHICAGO HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

SIR: Amid this appalling calamity the

o the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago Home for the Friendless has been spared. It is the shelter of hundreds of destitute creatures. But our revenue is swept away, and our patrons are penniless, When the first burst of sympathy is over, we fear w must fall. We are too poor to publish our monthly paper, which for nearly 14 years has been the exponent of our needs. If every one who reads this will send us a year's subscription of \$1, we are saved. We shall then have hundreds of tongues with which to plead the cause of the homeless ones who flock here to be sheltered, ause of the homeless ones who flock here to be WILL YOU HELP US! Chicago, Oct. 14, 1871.

### A SUGGESTION to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There are some 30,000 churches (I have no statistics at hand) in the Northern States. If one no statistics at hand) in the Northern States. If one-half of those churches would offer to receive one family seach from Chicago, care for it, and put it in a way of self-support, the misery resulting from the late calamity, would be almost entirely alleviated. The railroads would be expected to furnish transportation free, or at very low rates; and the Relief Committee of Chicago could afford to provide each family with a small amount of money. By this method, whatever habits of self-relance the sufferers have, would to a great extent be preserved; and the moral degradation and vice which always accompany the hoarding together of a large number of destitute people, would be avoided.

Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1871.

# YORK CO., PA .- A CORRECTION

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your issue of the 14th inst., your editorial on "October Elections" is in error. The "Ring" has run this county into debt, since 1862, over \$300,000 without building anything; as our Alms-House and Prison were all finished before that time. Our Dutch Prison were all finished serve that time. Our reaches Democracy always voted the Ring ticket so long as the 'Nigger' was the bugaboo; but since the New Departure, they have come to their senses, and find the Ring has somehow "Niggered" them into \$30,000 debt—and that's what's the matter.

11. H. Jacons.

# THE DRAMA.

VALLACE'S THEATER-ME. CHARLES MATHEWS. Mr. Charles Mathews appeared at Wallack's Theater on Monday evening—and wit and pleasure natu-rally ensued. The house was crowded. The comedian had the heartiest sort of a greeting, and he repaid it with a literally lavish blessing of mirth. There are some no-tors who tire of their art, and of whom, accordingly, the public tires. Mr. Mathews is never weary-or, if he keeps the tedium to himself; so that the result is the same. That result is -a perfect mastery of the public sympathy. Not a deep sympathy, perhaps; but deep enough for the hour. His alert intellect, his sprightliness of speech and manner, his touch-and-go badinage, his inim table good-natured impudence, his easy drollery, his quainthess-(who does not know the unique, delicious compound of all that is brightest and funnlest in man 1) -took captive his audience, just as they have done so many times before. He came upon the scene with all the old vim and grace. He was as fresh as a violet on a Spring morning, and he played two of his familiar characters, as sirily and vigorously as though he had never played them before. This, assuredly, is the great secret of fascinating mankind. The world is like eleep, in Dr. Toung's famous lugubrious poem: it likes the lids that are unsullied by a tear. The strong and the beautiful conquer all things. Flowers are strewn upon their pathway, music sounds their approach, glad acclamation celebrates their and reas. It is so with the victorious exercise of brilliant intellect-and that was the triumph which Mr. Mathews won. These are not great portraitures of character that he presents-these symmetrical medleys of eccentricity, bright intelligence, caustic wit, sense, and fancy, blended into one harmonious whole by a peculiar tolerant amiability-but they are, within their scope, perfect; and they are perfectly painted and exmisitely finished; and therefore, in a world of halfworks, blunders, and botches, they are gems, worthy of all care and all praise. The especial portraits offered were Troiggleton and Sir Affable Howk. The termer is an elegant sort of Paul Pry, in whom, of course, there i not a particle of sentiment, and who bustles through life in a happy vivacity which is as insensible to slights and cares as it is to any sort of emotion. Twiggleton buzzes in a hornet's nest of jealousy, and turns everything to marth. Sir Affable is a deeper nature-not profound in emotion, but in worldly knowledge and in thought pon the ways of men. It is a ghastly spectacle that he unvails, of sordid motives and practices; but it is enlivened by a merry philosophy, in which, perhaps, there is a touch of the sadness of many years of gazing on the nexpleable riddle of life. We comment thus upon a very old matter. Mr. Mathews has a fame, in this character, on both sides of the Atlantic. The present ourpose is best served, perhaps, in noting that he has again achieved the same triumphant success which has steadily attended his playing of it. Mr. Gilbert, as Earthcorm, gave a touching and most effective delineation of a hypocritical miser. The performance was attended with great interest and with many marks of popular delight. There are certain valuable lessons to be deduced from this representation of the "Game of Speculation;" and to these, and other suggestions of the piece and the acting, w may make reference at a moment of more leisure. The re-entrance of Mr. Mathews has been made under the happiest circumstances, and his performances will doubt-

less be followed with attention and delight by the intellectual community. BOOTH'S THEATER-MACBETH. "Macbeth" has been brought out at Booth's Theater with much the same adjuncts that attended its production there in the Spring of last year. The same peculiarities mark the representation now which marked it then. The witch-music is discarded. Hecale is cut out, and the drunken porter is put in. The reentrance and fainting-fit of Lady Macbeth, after the murder of King Duncan, are omitted. The actual assassination of Ban-quo is not performed. And an effort to reproduce, in ome of the dresses and accouterments, certain superficial features of the historic period in which the actual Macbeth existed, results now, as it resulted then, in a medley of incongruities. The witch-scenes are as tam as ever, from the lack of imagination alike in their pictorial attributes and in the spirit with which they are acted. Prosy people cannot understand,—and therefore, very naturally, cannot interpret,-the significance of poetry. All this, however, is an old story. Upon each of these points we bestowed ample and minute comment, when "Macbeth" was first produced at Booth's Theater. It was not, originally, a very satisfactory revival, and we do not incline to half its recurrence with enthusiasm. As to externals, the only difference which it seems essential to notice between the present and the past presentments of the tragedy is perceived in the setting of the murder-scene. This has been entirely rearranged, and rendered far more effective than it was at first. The scenery, most of which in the beginning, was excellent, because simple and appropriate, retains its ancient merits-satisfies the eye and helps the filusion of the play. Had the same imag inative method of treatment which prevails in the scenes teen permitted to prevail in the dresses and trapping s, the effect of the whole pic ture must certainly have been sharper, stronger, and more severely exact. Shakespeare is poetry, and not prose; and it is always a mustake to go back of his idea | and strive for realism whether in the mounting or the acting. This is especially the case with which marks the highest flight of the poet's imagination. Not to dilate upon views that we have often expressed before, however, let us pass at once to Hecuba. The great fact, in reference to the present production of this glorious trage dy, is that of the reentrance of Charlotte Cushman as its herome. From this it derives its chie importance. It was in the character of Lady Macbeth that Miss Cushman made her first appearance on the dramatic stage ; and her personation of the part has, for nany years, chelted the most abundant and ardent public admiration and critical approval. She plays it as cil now as she ever played it in her life, and the cheap and barren comment, that the lady is not so young as she vas some years ago, may therefore be spared. In Miss Cushman's execution of Lady Macbeth, so far as we can perceive, there is no defect. She embodies the character: that is to say, she lives it; and her method is so natural and so complete that the speciator of her acting forgets the theater, and does not realize, till all is over, that this carrowing portrayal of a wicked nature and a criminal life is more simulation. To produce this effect is, of course, to achieve the highest success possible to a dramatic artist. With Miss Cushman's Ideal of Lady Macbeth we do not entirely concur. It has always seemed to

us that much of the beauty and all the pathos of the tragedy are dissipated when its hero and heroine are divested of poetic and humane attributes. Macbeth-if the text of Shakespeare does not wholly ciude our study -is a man of noble and lotty spirit, whose soul is haunted and whose life is ruined by the powers of darkness; and his wife is an instrument in their hands to effect this ruin. Upon any other theory. the man would become a brutish ruffian and the woman horrid virago-Bill Sykes and Mrs. Brownrigg-and the complete picture of their doings would be loathsome and meaningless. Shakespeare always bears the highest interpretation that can be put upon him. The best meaning that can be found is invariably the one that was intended. What Machela "would highly" that would be "holly," and he is "full of the milk of human kindness," Moreover, there is not a personage in all Shakespeare's voluminous writings whose speech-the effex of his mind-is so replete with imaginative splendor. Such a man could never be influenced by a murderous shrew. There is yet another great light upon the character of Lady Macbeth, in the fact that her death is occasioned by remorse, and-as the text gives warrant for believing-is directly caused by suicide. Persons whom remorseful anguish steadily torments and ultimately drives to self-murder, must have heart and conscience and a copious abundance of both. The Lady Macheth of Miss Cushman is a person of tremendous physical power and a flerce, implacable spirit—majestic and terrible, but never levely, never fascinating, never, till the last, a woman. We shall make our meaning clearer, perhaps, if we say that there is a lack of natural sequence be tween the murderess of the first act and the tortured doomed, horror-laden somnambulist of the last. Miss ushman's Lady Macbeth, down to the completion of the murder, stands toward her husband in the relation of strong, hard, relentless, demoniac spirit, repressing, with violent effort, a contemptuous impatience of the vacillation of a weak man, whom she tolerates but does not ove. Her subsequent picture of remorse is, indeed very fine : anything finer, in its way, the stage presented, in any delineation of the character that we have ever seen; but it comes like a surprise. We marvel that this human panther should have been afflicted by "terrible dreams," or by any means whatsoever. Aside from this discrepancy-which, after all, is, per haps, of physical origin-we have nothing but admiratio for Miss Cushman's performance. The massive identity, the breadth and freedom of gesture, the blood-ourdling atmosphere, the wondrous facial mobility, the magnetic force, the intellectual and emotional life flowing into every point of action and every tone of utterance make every point of action and every tone of utterance—make up a personation, which, in grandness, intensity, and magnificent grace, has no parallel on the stage. We may dombt whether the work be alto-gether true: we cannot doubt that it is altogether great.-Upon Mr. Creewick's possenation

of Macdell—though we have small space for further comment—it may be remarked that the execu-tion seemed to lag behind the thought. Indications were afforded, throughout the performance, of a loving and conscientious study of Shakespeare. Macbeth's was, for example, depicted with thrilling truthfulness and fine effect; and, both at this point, and in that most pathetic scene after the banquet, when Macbeth breaks down under his terrible burden of desolate remorse, the actor very plathly indicated a just sense of the humanity of Shakespears's conception. But the performance lacked the fire of inspiration—the last touch, that vitalizes correctness and irradiates the whole structure of art with the supernal light of genus. Probably Mr. Creswick's mind is more fully aroused by contemplative than by passionate characters. His Wolces, for example, was the exact personage that Shakespeare has drawn. But his Macbeth,—though fine at points, and replete with suggestiveness of the real man,—was some-times sluggish, sometimes unsymmetrical, and generally lacking in spontaneous and propulate vigor and rush. Mr. Cresutek is a ripe scholar, and one of delicate per ceptions and gentle temperament; and this was made clearly manifest. Marbeth requires a more imperial nature, and the capacity for unrestrained abandonment. Mr. Waller's flery spirit found an adequate outles. Macdetf, and he played the part exceedingly well. An amount of violence that looks like mattle, perhaps, indispensable to the effective stage rendering of this character.—"Macbeth" will be acted on Friday and Satur-

day evenings, and at the Saturday Matinée. The following is the complete cast of parts:

Duncan Mr. H. W. Penno Porter. Mr. B. F. Thomas Malcolm Mr. J. W. Norion Ist Apparison. Mr. B. F. Thomas Malcolm Mr. P. Introvidi 2d Apparison. Mr. B. F. Thomas Macbeth Mr. P. Introvidi 2d Apparison Miss Belle Pichr Mr. D. W. Millan Creaviet B. Apparison Mary Young Mary Young Maccheth Mr. J. William St. J. Officer Mr. T. F. Brennan Maccheth Mr. D. W. Waller 2d Officer Mr. C. H. Harris Maccheth Mr. F. Wourse 1st Maydenry Mr. C. H. Harris Mr. F. Worse 1st Maydenry Mr. C. H. Harris Mr. F. Worse Physician Mr. J. Francis Anguis, Mr. H. Bochen Ist Witch Mr. D. C. Anderson Mondeith Mr. T. Mc. My Witch Mr. D. C. Anderson Mondeith Mr. T. Mc. My Witch Mr. C. Rosens Hward Mr. R. Howard Jlady Macbeth Miss Cashman Seyton. Mr. R. Hogan Gentlewoman Miss Marian Andrews Wounded Officer Mr. R. Tunki ing is the complete cast of parts:

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Edwin Booth will appear at the Boston Theater, next Monday, as Hamlet. Adele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Daven-ort, died on the 13th inst., in Boston.

Charlotte Cushman will play an engagement at the Globe Theater, Boston, commencing Nov. 13. She begins with Queen Katharine.

begins with Queen Katharine.

Mr. Daly's comedy of "Diverce" is in its seventh week, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, On the 18th inst., it was produced at the Globe Theater, to Boston.

Mr. N. E. Stroops, No. 22 Ann-st., offers, for the use of the Chicago Benefit Committee, his exhibition called "The Old and New World, by Day and Night." "Great Expectations"—with Mr. Warren as Joe Gargarry—holds the stage of the Boston Museum. The performance there on Monday afternoon was for the benefit of desolated Chicago.

Play-goers should take notice of the very inviting programme of entertainment at the Grand Opera-House this afternoon, for the Chicago Benefit. The stage is serving the cause of humanity with a very strong hand.

Mr. M. W. Leffingwell's broadly comic per-sonation of Romeo Japier Jenkins may be seen at the Union Square Theater, and is a prominent feature of at-traction in the current programmo—a well stocked and Mr. John E. Owens has delighted the Boston

Mr. John E. Owens has delighted the Bosion public with his personation of Caich Plummer—a most excellent work of air, as play-goers here are well aware. The Bosion Gazette says: "It is startling in its truth to nature. Never before did an actor so entirely forget himself, and live in the character assumed."

The Globe Theater has been reopened, under Mr. John Stetson's management, with Miss Adsh Richmond's Vaudeville Troupe.—The St. James's Theater, late Apollo Hall, will be reopened next Monday evening, under Mr. J. E. McDonough's management, with the Susan Galton Opera Troupe.

with the Susan Galton Opera Troupe.

Mr. Bandmann played at the Stadt Theater, on Tuesday evening for the Chicago Benefit Fund. He thus announces the result:

To His Honor R. B. Mason, Moyor of Chicago.

It affords me great pleasure to announce to you that my benefit for the Chicago sufferers has resilized the sum of \$2,379 53, which amount is in the hands of Treasure D. S. Greenbaum of this city. Please confer with Honry Greenbaum of your city regarding disbursements.

DAN'L E. BARDMANN, No. 261 West Fourteenth-st., N. Y.

## CAPT. WALSH'S PANEL-HOUSES.

PANEL-HOUSES AND KENO GAMES OPERATED WITHOUT INTERRUPTION IN THE FOURTEENTH PRECINCT—WHAT THE CAPTAIN HAS TO SAY

A "gentleman," while intoxicated, suffered himself to be led by a notorious character to the house No. 91 Crosby-st., last Monday night, where he was robbed of \$50 by the panel game. A friend introduced him to Themas Kelso, detective at Police Headquarters, and brother of the Superintendent. Kelso visited the place and, failing to see the man who acts as chief of the nest of thieves, demanded restitution of a woman present, who, under threat of arrest, returned \$15. This establishment and these creatures were permitted, ever, to continue their infamous traffic without further molestation. The house No. 125 Elm-st. is a panel-house, in which

several robberies have lately been committed. The girls stached to this establishment are well known in the Fourteenth Ward, and as they walk about at night, passing and repassing Earle's Hotel, and promenading Broadway, they are pointed out by men who know the locality and the reputation of its habitues. In the Fourteenth Precinct Ex-Detective McKeever, for some time a special officer under Capt. Walsh, lately opened keno-rooms at No. 116 Bowery. On the 7th linst. a Tribung reporter found in this establishment over a hundred young men and boys. Some were boot-blacks, some stable-boys, a few were leads who had worked in stores and in the markets, but the inajority were thieves of the lewest stamp. There were nearly so cards in this room, and all were engaged. The existence of the two panel-houses and the keno game was known to nearly every person in the ward, and to a great many others, but Capt. Walsh professed to have no information whatever concerning them. On Wednesday night a Tribuns reporter informed the Sergeant in charge at the Fourteenth Precent Station-House that the panel-houses and Mr. McKeever's keno game were operating, and when Capt. Walsh visited the station-house, half an hour after the reporter had left, the Sergeant informed him of the conversation that had occurred. Capt. Walsh thereupon ordered McKeever to close his house, and the order was obeyed.

On Thursday night Capt. Walsh visited The Tribung Office and requested that his (Walsh's) name be not used in connection with the dens which flourish in his precinct. He said that he did n't care what was said of the thieves, but he did desire that his names should not be published, and that he should not be blamed for the robberies which they committed. He was promised that, until the reporter had called upon him in reference to the matter and submitted the facts he had collected, nothing should be published of the affairs in his precinct. Our Friday night, after a search occupying nearly two hours, Capt. Walsh was found on the Bowery near Bayard-st. He was requested to make an explanation of the manner in which the panel-house keepers and gamblers mausged to clude the vigilance of the police officer charged especially with the duty of looking after them. His explanation was that a Captain of a precinct was not expected to know all such affairs and, he denied that the two places mentioned on Eim and Creoby-sts. were panel-houses, although he was distinctly informed that the repor Bowery. On the 7th inst. a TRIBUNE reporter found in this establishment over a hundred young men and boys.

houses.
"Superintendent Kelso says that if he finds that cap-tains of Folice allow houses of such openly bad char-ter to exist, he will hold them responsible," said the

tains of Police allow houses of such openly bad charter to exist, he will hold them responsible," said the responsible. He was then told that when Mr. McKeever was dismissed from the Police force, he threatened to reveal memorands of sums of money which he had collected from persons having panel-houses in the precinct, and the dates on which the money was received by him, adding that the money was received by him, adding that the money was not collected from persons having panel-houses in the precinct, and the dates on which the money was received by him, adding that the money was not collected for himself. Capt, Walsh was uiterly at a loss to understand what Mr. McKeever meant when he made this threat.

This was all that Capt, Walsh had to say on the matter save that he did not wish to have his name in any way connected with the exposures. After this conversation was concluded information was obtained that No. 125 kim-st, had been closed by Capt. Walsh hast Friday night. It has singular fast that this interview took place after the cleaning of the house, and that in to Capt. Walsh denied that the den was reserve of panel theives.

On Saturday night No. 125 kim-st, was reopened, and a clerk in a Broadway house was robbed of \$250. On Monday night McKeever reopened his kenn game at No. 116 Buwery, and games were also in operation at No. 616 Broadway, near Bloceker-st. The kenn rooms'at No. 608 Broadway were closed by Capt. Walsh, but the others were not molested. The reason given for the closing of No. 608 Broadway is that the proprietors were Democrata innincial to the election of the Brennan party and, in direct vielation as a deherent of the Brennan party and, in direct vielation as an adherent of the Brennan party and, in direct vielation as no mong gamblers, who complain that he allows McKeever to keep his gambling-house open on Bundays and compels the other houses to close.

The addition to the facts above given in relation to the eriminal condition of the Fourteenth Precinct, Capt. Walsh is now charged wit

eriminal condition of the Fourteenth Precinct, Capt. Valsh is now charged with a direct defense of a panelhouse keeper. The circumstances are as follows : Two works ago last night, a young man named Isaacs residing as No. 32 East Broadway, was induced to cute No. 128 Bim-st., which Cabt. Waish lately denied was a

house of ill-repute. While there he was robbed of \$45, but did not miss the money until he had left the house. He risited Capt. Walsh at the Fourteenth District Station-House, and, as soon as he had stated his case, that officer seized him by the arm, dragged him violently into file private room, and there demanded that he should explain what a panel-house was. This he did, and was informed by Capt. Walsh that there were neither panel-houses nor bouses of prostitution in that presents, and then the officer added, "You come lers to-morrow night, and I'll have the girl, and lock you both up." Isages then requested a personnificant to help him recover his money, and this friend happening to be on intimate terms with Walsh they visited the Captain of the Fourteenth Precinct together. At this interview Capt. Walsh said, "I didn't know he was a friend of your; I'll get the money back or pay it out of my own pocket, but don't say a word about it." Then addressing the victim be said, "Yon go there to-merrow night and you'll get your money, but don't give me away." is the thieves slang, and interpreted into descent English it means "don't put me in the power of my superiors by exposing ms." The next night Isaacs called at No. 125 Elm-st., accompanied by Capt. Walsh's friend, and after some trouble the money was recovered and half of it paid to Capt. Walsh's friend for the interest he had taken in the matter. In money was recovered and half of it paid to take if the matter, friend for the interest he had taken in the matter. this case witnesses can be produced to verify the statement made above. THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION. SECOND DAY - LIFE INSURANCE RATES-CON-

CEENING BANKBUPT POLICY-HOLDERS - WINDING UP INSOLVENT COMPANIES.

The Insurance Convention assembled yesterlay at 10 a. m., in Underwriters' Hall, 30 States being represented. The following additional delegates were present: R. M. Reynolds, Auditor of State, Alabama; James R. Berry, Auditor of State, Arkansas; Julius L. Clark, Insurance Commissioner, Massachusetts; -Bacon, delegate from Mississippi; Dr. James Williams, Auditor of State elect, Ohio; Elizur Wright, Actuary, from Massachusetts. The States now unrepresented are West Virginia, Vermont, Texas, Oregon, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, and Delawars.

Ex-Superintendent Barnes of the New-York Depart-

ment, read a paper on a uniform standard of mortality and interest for State life insurance valuations. The report contained a large number of mortality tables of great

and interest for State life insurance valuations. Interest to insurance men. Mr. Barnes makes the following recommendations:

Note: On merality table, I recommend that the American experience table be adopted for the State valuation of life and endowment politics throughout the whole Union.

That the table be subjected to the State valuation of life and endowment politics throughout the whole Union.

That the table be subjected to the test of the new experience of American companies, to be collected and submitted in five or ten years; and that thereafter the table shall be modified, if necessary, to accord with such new facts and experience.

That measures be almost the modified, if necessary, to accord with such new facts and experience.

The subject is a subject to the subject of the present table by shall never be a subject to the subject of the

not be allowed as the principles of gross valuation should be applied, dededing from the present value of future premiums a sum equal to the average percentage of expenses during the whole period of the company's entatence, in no case less than 10 per contain. Negative values never to be illowed as assets.

\*\*Mar.\*\* I would suggest that all fife companies should be prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends to either slock or policy-holders whenever the capital or reaevre is impaired to any extent whitever; the capital or reaevre is impaired to any extent whetever; the capital par. to be reckoned as a liability.

Whenever, and only in cases where, a company's capital is impaired more than feerify per cent thereof, and the reserve as per the legal standard, impaired more than feerify per cent thereof, all the liability of the standard impaired more than feerify per cent thereof, all the liability of the standard impaired more than feerify per cent thereof, all the liability of the standard impaired more than feerify per cent thereof, all the liability of the standard period of the period of the sta

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to consider and report to the Coarsanion plans for the winding up of insolvent insurance.

Mr. Russell thought this Committee would conflict with the Committee appointed to draft a form of law to be submitted to the Convention. Gen. Smith of Kentzicky submitted to the Convention. Gen. Smith of Kentzicky hoped the resolution would prevail, as the new Committee could act upon this single project before the Committee could act upon this single project before the Committee con Legislation would be ready. Mr. Gaines moved that Mr. Harvey's resolution be referred to the Committee on Msselfaneous Subjects. Hr. Harvey thought it ought to be considered now, in view of the readults of the Chicago fire, by which many were driven out of their homes. The question was accordingly put, and the resolution wash arried.

Mr. Harvey then moved that the President fill all vacancies which existed in the Committees appointed, and that one unember be added to each. Carried.

The Chairman then appointed Mesers. Harvey of Missouri, Clark of Massachusetts, and Russell of lows, the Committee on Winding up the Affairs of lasolvent Insurance Companies.

Mr. Fachter moved that the following resolution, laid over from the last Convention and effered by Mr. Skeels, be taken from the table and adopted:

Whereas, A century's experience is this country and England has shown that insurances on lives of depondents, or of these whose existences is of no pecuniary imperance by penalogical three or which most men become non-producers, if not dependents; therefore.

Messell and though the provise against all such occurrences, it is practicable to previse against all such occurrences. That it is desirable for all States to case that after some

ed. That it is desirable for all States to enact that after some

convenient date, no policies shall be issued on the lives of their citizens for terms extending beyond the age of 75.

After a moment's consideration the motion was reerred to the Committee on Legislation, without instruc-

# THE COURTS.

THE RUDD WIFE-MURDER CASE. William Rudd of No. 133 Reade-st. was

placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions, yesday, charged with the murder of his wife, Margaret J. Rudd, by throwing her from a third-story window, May 16. George Hume of No. 135 Reade-st. testified that. about 10 o'clock on the night in question, he heard a scream, and, on looking out of the window, he saw Rudd and his wife, who occupied rooms in the house opposite, struggling fercely; Rudd had one arm about her neck, and was forcing her toward an open window; after a violent struggle, he succeeded in thrusting her out, and she fell to the ground, 40 feet, uttering several shrieks during her descent; witcess at once went down into the street and met the prisoner, who exclaimed, "My poor wife fell out of the window;" witness called an officer, and Rudd was taken into custody; Mrs. Rudd was removed to the hospital, where she died in a few hours; on the night of the murder, Rudd and his wife had been visiting a friend, and, when they returned home, both were under the influence of liquor. After the Court adjourned, the jury, at the request of J. D. Townsend, counsel for the prisoner, visited No. 133 Reade-st., to view the premises. cream, and, on looking out of the window, he saw Rudd

# A SHREWD BARGAIN.

Francis Dumont borrowed from George Reichert \$1,000 two years ago to start himself in business, giving two notes of \$1,000 each as security, which he was to pay at maturity. Reichert thereupon took away from Dumont's store about \$1,500 worth of goods, away from Dumon's store about \$1,500 worth or goods, and at a subsequent sale bought the business for \$3,500, giving in payment these two notes, a check for \$200, and allowing Dumont a few months' rent. Betchert being landlord of the premises. By this arrangement Dumont only received \$200, in addition to the rent, and lost \$500. The jury gave him a verdict for \$2,430 90 yesterday.

# AN ABORTIONIST'S PLEA.

Counsel for Dr. Isaac Davis; who was arested on an indictment found by the Kings County Grand Jury, charging him with being an abortionist nade a motion yesterday in the Brooklyn City Court, to quash the indictment on the ground that no offense against the statute was really charged. Judge McCue aid that it was not necessary that the accused should practice abortion himself, but that his advertising medicines that produced abortion was an offense. was denied and the trial will be begun to-day.

# CIVIL NOTES.

A jury in the Kings County Supreme Court awarded Emily A. Newton \$763 damages, yesterday, against the Utica and Black Biver Railroad Company, for the loss of a trunk. An action was tried, yesterday, in the Su-

perior Court, before Judge Freedman and a jury, brought by Henry R. Morgan agt. Francis Skiddy and others to recover \$5,000 paid for stock in the Central Mining Comrecover \$5.080 paid for stock in the central mining Company of Colorado. The planniff alleges that the prospectus was fraudulent, and that no property was owned by the Company. The defense is that the Company was erganised in good faith; that the property it held was believed to be as valuable as represented; that the purchasers bought the stock on speculation, and might have sold it at an advance immediately after the purchase. It is understood that this action is one of 44 which are to be brought against the Company.

# CRIMINAL COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

Thos. Krundsen and Anton Eranson, charged with desenting from the Norwegas back Brage, were committee, restordar, by Commissioner Onborn.

Walter F. Magee, eachier of Adriance, Roffins & Co., of No. 38 Broadway, was committed by Justice Dividing, seaterday, for embeating \$1,000 from his cupil, etc.

In the Court of General Seasions, before Recorder Hachest, restorday, Sarah E. Begest, charged with stealing \$200 from A. F. Johnson, was securited....bequee A. Oppes, for stealing a case

of satis goods worth \$1,300, from the fock of the Havis Steamship Co., was sent to state Prison for five years. In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the Grand Jury indicated the following: John C. Berthoff, embessing letters from the Fost-Office: William A. Brag, indicating creat and unsumal particulament on seamen of the American slop Cemet Isaac L. Lamsigna, embessing letters from the Post-Office; Henry C. Justice, Pricen C. Romod, and Augustus C. Radeliff, sumagifing dismonds into this port; George Wendlekin, Kate Gross, and William J. Brown, passing counterfeit money.

At the Tombs Police Court, Justice Dowling com At 510 1 OHIOS FORCE COURT, JUBILOS JOWIIII COM-particular of No. 521 West Twenty-disth-st., \$100 by Inlesty Ryresensing that he could secure the release from the City Prison of Mary Taylor, wife of the couplainant. Charles Hesin, for stacking a pechage worth \$170 from an express wages in Breadway, driven by Henry W. Smith of No. 90 Worth-st... Alones G. Armstrong of Armstrong & Co., commission merchants, was held in \$500 bell for destroying a promissory note for \$146.55 when presented for payment by Wm. Firman of No. 323 Green-nich st.

wich st.

In the Court of Special Sessions, before Judge Dowling, resterday, Ellis H. Powers of the Grand Central Hotel, charged with opening, without sutherfity, a letter directed to James H. Mills, was acquitted,... Catherine Ficer and Dors Schmatter, for dealing showls from Arneld E Constabile's store, were sent to the Pentiumber for foar menths, and fined 9 100 cock... John Noil, assuting Issas Holland, three months.....doin Vincent, assaulting Elles Shecken, six months..... Courad Hekert 500 Cinton-st., committing an indecess assault upon his daughter, age 14, 12 months.... William Welch, steal-

DECISIONS—Oct. 19.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Ingraham.—
Kearsey agi, Washor Tool Co., Dunnett agi Ramay, Mutual Life Issurance Co. act. Cohooce, Carhart agt. Boab, Maluken agt. Orley, Murray agt. Bodge.—Motion sgrated. In re application of Creigiton.—
Motion denied. Herleim agt. bleinmeta—Mot on grantid on payments of coats of lenguat and motion within five days, otherwise denied. Leder act. Whimster.—Allowacce granted. Pearsul agt. Regiers.—Forgment africa out second counter-claim. Hart agt. Taylor—Motion denied.

By Jodge Barnard.—Green agt. King.—Motion granted. Donedly agt. Oechsleim.—Hotion denied. In re Mary Salliran.—The papers show that the child is dead; that stops the proceeding. In re Thomas G. Hathaway.—The mother is not settlied to the custody of the child. Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Robinson.
Winter act. Winter.—Judgment of diverce in favor of plaintif. In a
Marten.—Referred to N. Jarvis, jr., to take account of Committee.

Superior Court-Special Term-By Judge Jones.—
Reman art Smitt-Thorman agt Wicks.—Taylor agt. Lagson.—
Hillinger agt. Deguez.—Orders granted.

Minnger agt. Degner.—Orders grunted.

Marine Court—Part I.—By Judge Gross.—Rand agt.
Carlion.—Tried i decision reserved.

Hauthworth agt. Cooper.—Hesturan act. Gariforie —Inquests taken. Leve set. Schroyer.—Discontinued
without costs. Waiter agt. Sherwood.—It conised.

Part III.—By Jodge Aller.—Graham agt. Uliner.—Action for reat of
No. 8 Wooster at.—Judgment for the plaintift for \$102.50, costs and
ellowance. Boroton agt. Godeband.—Helkemerer agt. Byrns.—Dismissed by default. Fitminmens agt. Brady.—Settled.

Suprame Corfat—Charbers—Indiana agt. Bendy.—Settled.

17. McComb agt. Jones
12. Wister ggt. Livingston.
18. Schul agt. Lerr.
18. Schul agt. Lerr.
18. Master agt. Livingston.
17. Westerreit agt. Westerreit.
19. Master agt. Livingston.
17. Westerreit agt. Westerreit.
19. Master agt. Teller.
19. Master agt. Schul agt. Schul agt. Teller.
19. Master agt. Schul agt. Schul agt. Schul agt.
19. Master agt. Schul agt. Schul agt.
19. Master agt. Schul agt. Schul agt.
19. Master agt. Schul agt.
19. Jurkson agt. Nomer.
19. Jurkson agt. Nomer.
19. Jurkson agt. Madden.
19. Jurkso

COMMON PLRAS TRIAL TRES PART I. VAN BRUST, I. Opens a 11 a. m.

Officer Country

Manufacturing Co. 1071. Lists egt. Croity. 1071. Lists egt. Croity. 1072. Lists egt. Croity. 1073. MeKniget agt. Same. Courts. 1073. Dodge agt. Narragamett 1085. Morrow agt. Martin. 1733. Dodge agt. Narragamett 1085. Morrow agt. Martin. 1753. Morrow agt. Martin. 1085. Kenning Co. 1774. White agt. Kenning. Co. 1774. White agt. Kenning. Co. 1774. White agt. Kenning. 1083. Kenning Co. 1774. Puller agt. Mandellt. 1574. Manusan agt. Menkel. 1577. Puller agt. Mandellt. 1584. Martyn agt. Menkel. 1585. Mannes agt. Brankel. 1785. Sargent agt. Industrial Exhibition Co. 1509. Amones agt. Brankel. 1784. Shaumen agt. Relly. 1500. Emmons agt. Brankel. 1500. Emmons agt. Brank hition Co.

1509, Andrale agt, Alger
1541, (Phonell agt, Gree.

SUPREIOR COUNT—TRIAL TRIN—Pent L.—Barbous, C. J.—Occas at

1541. . C Donnell agt. Green.

Stranton Court—Tailat. Tenne—Perry L.—Barbour, C. J.—Opens of Stranton Court—Tailat. Tenne—Perry L.—Barbour, C. J.—Opens of Stranton agt. Vanderlip.

649. . Halpen agt. Vanderlip.
655. . Taylor agt. Perrin.
158. . Mehrang agt. Builder.
168. . Thorter agt. Wormser
168. . Whitchell agt. Gordon.
1199. . Robertson agt. Atlantic [Min.]
1199. . Robertson agt. Atlantic [Min.]
1199. . Robertson agt. Atlantic [Min.]
1199. . Smith 174 Post.
1707. . Mehrang agt. Borner.
1709. . Mehrang agt. Borner.
1709. . Mehrang agt. Barme.
1709. . Mehrand agt. Smith.
1704. . Koble agt. Gerding.
1705. . Sarmond agt. Smith.
1706. . Sarmond agt. Smith.
1707. . Sarmond agt. Smith.
1708. . Sarmond agt. Smith.
1709. . Sa 720. Willis agt. O'Brien. 930. Coleman agt. Livingston. 1204. Kobbe agt Gerding. 1212. Kelly agt. Hogbes.

-PART I.-GROSS, J.-Opens at 10 a. m ART I.—GROSS, J.—Obens at 10 a. m., c711. Marco agt. Strass, 6836. Tilletson agt. The National Telegrath Co. 6839. Navage art. Openheimer. 6840. Herrion agt. Hensch. 6841. Herrion agt. Hensch. 7704. Cabn agt. Lawenatein.

PART II.—CURYES J.

PART II.—CURYES J.

Self- Robert S. Scheller agt. Hepberra
Side Colling agt. Demnison.

Side Colling agt. Demnison.

Side S. Scheller agt. Hepberra
Side S. Scheller agt. Belaire.

Side S. Scheller agt. Belaire.

Side S. Scheller agt. Belaire.

Side S. Scheller agt. Berg.

Side S. Frodich agt. Berg.

Side S. Kimbell agt. Goutrall.

Side S. Kimbell agt. Coutrall.

Side S. Scheller agt. Berg.

Side 5311. Durree agt Jarr. 565s. Young agt. Batte 5311. Burrer ag la latesler.
6927. Nugden agt. Battesler.
6727. Nugden agt. Jarrett.
6738. Kelsele agt. McGina.
8756. Hartman agt. Froelch.
6758. Boas agt. Hiroshöheld.
— Schaffer agt. Newburg.
6927. Van Orden agt. Deegan.
6842. Condit agt. Grisc.
6847. Wood agt. MoGill.
Part

6813. Kingman agt. Heidelberg.
6822. Murray agt. Jensings.
6820. Whitney agt Warren.
6823. Lib agt. Bartlett.
6334. Johnston agt. Bourdon.
6836. Phelam agt. Seely.
6836. Duffy agt. Kockham.
6862. Barnard agt. Marsh.
COURT OF GREERAL Namesows—1

11 a. m.
1. Cornelina McGuire, rape.
2. Prank Schryver, forger.
3. George W. Hare, grand ceep.
11 a. m.
5. Prank Rooner, false pretenses.
9. John Lava, resesting stolem ceep.
10. Joseph Barnett, receiving stolem 4. Peter Murray, grand largeny.
5. Thomas Bernett, felonious as11. Sarah R. Bogart, disorderly sault and better.

6. George McCloud, felonious assault and batter.

7. John M. Goldrick, felonious assault and better.

229. Willis agt. Woodba.

72. Dansham agt. 1,255 vin.
pipes.
213. Brown agt. Lood.
106. Chase agt. The bark Alice
Taintor.

223. Smith agt. Brown et al.
Curr Courr.

160. Morrison agt. Gallicht.
122. Dallon agt. McLellan.
137. Nandmeyer agt. Balov.
23. Shippen agt. Harrison.
24. Jallan agt. Eren.
25. Shippen agt. Harrison.
26. Shippen agt. Harrison.
27. Jallan agt. Harrison.
27. Harri agt. Revan.
28. Rogers.
29. Chart agt. New Works agt. Drapper.
19. Soole agt. Erry.
29. Harri agt. Revan.
29. Chart agt. Revan.
29. Chart agt. Revan.
29. Chart agt. New 106. Works agt. Lawrence. United States District Court in Admiratt-Blatcaform, -J.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen.
STATED SESSION,
STATED SESSION,
OFFICIAL.] THURBDAY, Oct. 19, 1871—2 o'clock p. m.
The Board met in their Chamber, No. 15 City Hall, pur-

The Board met in their Chamber, so that to adjournment. Present—Thomas Comen. esq., President, in the Chair, Present—Thomas Comen. esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:
Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Hart, McKiever, Plunkitt, Welch, and Woltman—8.
Alderman Cuddy moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.
The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.
Which was decided in the affirmative.
PETITIONS.

By Alderman Dimond—Petition of anything By Alderman Dimend—
Petition of owners of property on Fifty-first-st., between Fifth and Sixth-aves, to have vacant lots southeast corner of Fifty-first-st and Sixth-ave, fenced in:
and connection therewith, Alderman Dimond presented
the following resolution and ordinance:
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south-east corner
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south-east corner
direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that
the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.
Which was fails over.
RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman O'Neill—

Which was into over.

By Algerman O'Neill.

By Algerman O'Neill.

By Algerman O'Neill.

By Easoled, That Fourth-ave., on the west side of the cut need by the Harlem Kaliroad Company, and between the Harlem Haliroad Company, and between the Harlem Haliroad Company, and the several seventy-ninth and Enghty-methata, be paved with Belsevan or trap-block pavement, and that at the several right of the trap-block pavement, and that at the several right of the trap-block pavement, and that at the several right of the theory of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

ion of the commissions therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Charlock—
Resolved, That Eighty-third-st, from Third to Fifth ave.,
at the several intersecting streets and avenues crease
the several intersecting streets and avenues crease
walks be laid where not now laid, sudre-laid where those
move laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public
Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade
adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavements
and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be
adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Altheric from Third to Fifth-

Which was laid over.
By the same—
Resolved, That Thirty-eighth-at., from Thirt, to PitthResolved, That Thirty-eighth-at., from Thirt, to PitthResolved, That Thirty-eighth-at., from Thirt, to Pitthset, and the sidewalks fasgred, where not already done,
under the direction of the Commissioner of Public works,
and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be
adopted.
Which was laid over.
By the same—
Resolved, That Pitth-ave., from Nineticth to One-hundred-and-tenth-at., be regulated and graded, the curb and
cutter stones set, and the sidewalks fasgred on the cess
alde where not already done, under the direction of the
Commissioner of Public Works, and that the ac-companying ordinance therefor be adepted.

ing ordinance therefor he accepted.

Which was hid over.

OMESTRICATION ORDERED ON FILE.

From the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting various apportionments of assessment.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Friday, 30th, inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

FRIDAY, Cor. M.

No Steamship Malia.

Malia for Europe, via Liverpool, per steamship City of Breasch stone at 9:30 a. m. Aginphasenstary Mall, on Pier Ro. 45; N. R., is closed at 11:30 a. m.

[All letters deposited in Sunnismoutery Malla must be pounded with couble nouters.